

## APPENDIX T&E-2

### SANDOVAL COUNTY SPECIAL-STATUS AND SENSITIVE SPECIES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status <sup>a</sup>	Range & Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence in Planning Area
<b>FISH</b>				
Rio Grande cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki virginalis</i>	FWS	Subspecies currently inhabits headwater areas in the Rio Grande & Pecos drainages. Found several miles up Peralta Canyon from the monument.	None. No suitable habitat
Rio Grande chub	<i>Gila pandora</i>	FS R3; NM-s	Occurred historically in the Rio Grande & Pecos River.	None. No suitable habitat
Rio Grande silvery minnow	<i>Hybognathus amarus</i>	FE; NM-E; FS R3	Inhabits variety of habitats in the Rio Grande with shifting sand or silty bottoms. Perennial stretches of the river between the Santo Domingo Pueblo (Sandoval Co.) & Socorro are critical habitat.	None. No suitable habitat
flathead chub	<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>	BLM	Occurred historically in the Rio Grande.	None. No suitable habitat
Rio Grande sucker	<i>Catostomus plebeius</i>	FWS; FS R3	Currently inhabits the northern portion of the Rio Grande & its tributaries.	None. No suitable habitat
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
Jemez Mountain salamander	<i>Plethodon neo-mexicanus</i>	NM-T	Jemez Mountains in mixed conifer habitat with abundant rotted logs & surface rocks, at elevations of 7,200-9,550 feet.	None. No suitable habitat
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	BLM; NESL Group 2; FS R3	Inhabits ponds, wetland areas, riparian areas, & other semi-aquatic environments.	None. No suitable habitat
<b>BIRDS</b>				
snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula brewsteri</i>	FS R3	Migrant known to occur throughout New Mexico in wetlands.	None. No suitable habitat
white-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	BLM	Statewide migrant in New Mexico. Breeding known to occur in Rio Arriba County. Inhabits shoreline & marsh habitats that border open water; desert riparian; deciduous woodland-marsh; & grassland & agricultural lands.	None. No suitable habitat
osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>	FS R3	Rare resident; more commonly a transient or migrant in the Rio Grande Valley. Habitat includes riparian forest near productive fisheries.	None. No suitable habitat

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Mississippi kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	FS R3	Known to summer on golf courses & air force bases in the Roswell & Hobbs area.	None. No suitable habitat
bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT2; NM-T; NESL Group 3	Throughout the Planning Area, may be present as migrant or wintering bird. While no known nesting sites have been identified within the Planning Area, potential nesting habitat is limited to riparian habitat along the Rio Grande. Riparian areas & wetlands are primary habitat for winter roosting & during migration.	None. No suitable habitat
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	FWS; BLM; FS	Permanent resident of most mountain ranges in New Mexico & Wyoming. Prefer mature, closed-canopied coniferous forests of mountains & mesas. Typically found in ponderosa pine, mixed-conifer, & spruce-fir forests. Nest sites located in large trees in aged forests.	None. No suitable habitat
common black hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus anthracinus</i>	NM-T; FWS; FS R3	Subspecies occurs primarily at lower elevations in southwestern New Mexico. However, individuals have been recorded in the middle Rio Grande Valley & have bred northward to Bernalillo Co. Nesting occurs in mature, well-developed riparian trees located near permanent streams.	None. No suitable habitat
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	NESL Group 3; BLM; FS R3	Known to occur throughout New Mexico. Prefers mixed to short-grass habitats with scattered trees. Nests in isolated trees, often associated with riparian woodlands.	None. No suitable habitat
zone-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	FS R3	Most reports of this species within New Mexico are within riparian & montane habitats.	None. No suitable habitat
ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	FWS; BLM; USFS; NESL Group 3	In Wyoming this species is common & likely to be present. In New Mexico, this species occurs primarily as a rare to uncommon transient & winter migrant statewide. Breeding by this species is less common in New Mexico. Nest sites include trees, ledges, large rock outcrops, & low cliffs in sagebrush valleys & rolling grasslands.	None. No suitable habitat
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	NM-T; FWS; BLM; NESL Group 4	In New Mexico & Wyoming, subspecies breeds locally in mountain areas & migrates statewide. Nests often located on cliff faces with overhanging ledges or rock outcrop.	None. No suitable habitat
sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>	FS R3	Dependent on riparian & associated aquatic habitats.	None. No suitable habitat

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whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	FE, EXPN, mg; NM-E; FS R3	Known to migrate throughout New Mexico. Typical habitat includes marsh & wetland areas.	None. No suitable habitat
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FS R3	Known to migrate & breed in New Mexico. Preferred habitats include lake shores & playas.	None. No suitable habitat
mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	FW R3; BLM; NESL Group 4	Known to occur in most counties. Inhabits flat, short-grass prairie in areas often grazed by livestock & in areas occupied by prairie dog colonies.	None. No suitable habitat
yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FC; BLM; NESL Group 3	Known to occur throughout Wyoming & New Mexico. Potential habitat defined as open woodlands, streamside willow & alder groves. Mature riparian woodlands along the Rio Grande may provide suitable habitat.	None. No suitable habitat
flamulated owl	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	FS R3	Expected to occur in all mid-elevation pine forests west of the Black Hills.	None. No suitable habitat
Western burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	FWS; BLM; FS	Summer resident in New Mexico. Typically nest in abandoned burrows of prairie dogs, ground squirrels, foxes, & badgers in grassland, open shrubland, & woodland communities.	Low. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument, but no prairie dog dens have been observed.
Mexican spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	FT; NESL Group 3	In New Mexico, subspecies has been reported in a number of counties, including San Juan, Sandoval, McKinley, Bernalillo, Tarrant, Lincoln, & Eddy. Found primarily in canyons, mixed conifer forests, pine-oak woodlands & riparian areas. Nests on platforms & large cavities in trees, on ledges, & in caves.	None. No suitable habitat
black swift	<i>Cupseloides niger borealis</i>	NM-s	Typically nests in shallow caves in steep canyons near waterfalls.	None. No suitable habitat
broad-billed hummingbird	<i>Cynanthus latirostris magicus</i>	NM-T; FS R3	In New Mexico, subspecies is a regular summer resident only in Guadalupe Canyon of southwestern NM (Hidalgo Co.). Habitats used are varied. Nesting habitat is typically riparian woodland with cottonwoods, hackberry, & sycamore at low to middle elevations.	None. No suitable habitat
belted kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	FS R3	Known to occur along the middle Rio Grande where banks suitable for nesting & riparian habitat are present.	None. No suitable habitat

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South-western willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE; NM-E; NESL Group 2	Breeds primarily in New Mexico, Arizona, & southern California. Most records in New Mexico are from the Rio Grande Valley & westward, with the largest colony on the Gila River. Nesting habitat includes shrubs & trees in willow thickets, shrubby mountain meadows, & deciduous woodlands along streams, lakes, & bogs.	None. No suitable habitat
loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	FWS; BLM	Widespread summer resident in New Mexico & Wyoming. Known to occur throughout the state. Primary habitat is open country interspersed with pastures, grasslands, & hedgerows below 9,000 feet. Nesting habitat includes sagebrush areas, desert scrub, piñon-juniper woodlands, & woodland edges.	Moderate. Species could nest within potentially suitable shrub & woodland habitats.
gray vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>	NM-T	Neotropical migrant that breeds only within portions of the southwestern states. In New Mexico, has been recorded in the Guadalupe & San Andres Mtns., the San Juan River Valley, Navajo Lake, & around Santa Fe. Records for the Sandia & Manzano Mtns. are for rare transients only. Uses upland habitats in canyons, foothills, & open woodlands. Most use is within fairly open woodland savannahs.	Low. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument. Habitat is marginal.
gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis ruficrissa</i>	FS R3	Known to inhabit the lower & possibly the middle Rio Grande Valley.	Low. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument, which is further north than the northernmost recorded sighting.
American redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla tricolora</i>	FS R3	Neotropical migrant over-winters in mature tropical forests. Migrates through New Mexico & may nest in undisturbed woodlands. Tends to shun disturbed areas & is not likely to occur along roads.	None. No suitable habitat
Baird's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	NM-T; FWS; BLM	Grassland bird breeds in the northern Great Plains & winters in southeastern Arizona to southwestern Texas. In New Mexico & Wyoming, primarily a migrant. Uses short-grass prairie, grasslands, & weedy fields.	None. No suitable habitat

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<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Western small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum melanorhinus</i>	FWS; BLM	In New Mexico, subspecies known to occur throughout much of the state. Found in woodlands, forests, & desert communities. Known to roost in caves, abandoned buildings, under rocks, in crevices, & under pine bark. Occurs at elevations of 5,200-7,050 feet.	Low. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument. Habitat is marginal.
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	FWS; BLM	Known to occur in Sandoval, Rio Arriba, & Chaves Counties. Uncommon seasonal visitor to desert, grassland, woodland, & riparian areas at 4,000-7,000 feet. Known to roost in buildings, caves, & crevices.	Low. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument. Habitat is marginal
little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus carissima</i>	NM-s	Known to occur in Sandoval County. Known roost sites in buildings.	None. No suitable habitat
occult little brown bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus occultus</i>	FWS; BLM	Widely distributed throughout western & central New Mexico. Known to occur in McKinley & Sandoval Counties. Uses riparian habitats associated with permanent water sources such as streams, drainage ditches, & lakes. Also known to roost in human-built structures, caves, tunnels, & hollow trees including piñon-juniper, ponderosa pine & other conifers. Most common at higher elevations of 6,000-9,000 feet.	Low. While species migrates through lower elevations, its preferred habitats are not present in the monument.
long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans interior</i>	BLM; NM-s	Known to occur throughout New Mexico. Habitat is usually ponderosa pine & higher elevations.	Low. While species migrates through lower elevations, its preferred habitats are not present in the monument.
fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	FWS; BLM	Distributed throughout New Mexico except for the eastern portion of the state. Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types, including mixed shrub, grassland, sagebrush, piñon-juniper woodland, pine & mixed conifer forests, riparian woodlands, & cropland. Known to roost in caves, mines, & buildings.	Moderate. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument.
long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	FWS; BLM	Distributed mainly within western New Mexico. Subspecies uses piñon-juniper woodlands & coniferous forests, & roosts in caves & buildings, generally above 6,700 feet.	Moderate. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument.

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spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	NM-T; BLM; FS R3	Known to occur in Sandoval & Rio Arriba Counties. Typical habitat includes rocky areas near perennial water & other habitats including riparian, piñon-juniper woodlands, & ponderosa pine. Roost sites include crevices or cracks in cliffs or under loose rocks.	None. No suitable habitat.
pale Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	FWS; BLM	Subspecies fairly common in New Mexico & is known to occur in Sandoval, Rio Arriba counties. Primarily a cave dweller & is the bat most dependent upon inactive mines in the southwest. Can be found in desert shrublands, piñon-juniper woodlands, coniferous forests & mixed grass prairies. Roost in trees, caves, or human-built structures. Only subspecies of bat commonly found in New Mexico during winter.	Moderate. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument.
big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	FWS; BLM	Known to occur in Sandoval & Rio Arriba Counties. A summer resident that prefers coniferous & mixed woods & depends on rocky cliffs for roosting. Can be found in piñon-juniper woodland, pine & mixed coniferous forests, desert grassland, & other desert communities. In addition to roosting on rocky cliffs, also may roost in caves, rock fissures, bridges, & buildings.	Moderate. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument.
Goat Peak pika	<i>Ochotona princeps nigrescens</i>	FWS; BLM; FS R3; FWS	Subspecies is confined to the Jemez Mtns. in Sandoval Co. Restricted to patches of large talus (lava) slopes & boulder fields in alpine & sub-alpine zones above 9,000 feet.	None. No suitable habitat.
Gunnison's prairie dog	<i>Cynomys Gunnisoni</i>	NM-sn	Known to occur throughout much of western New Mexico in a wide variety of habitats & elevations.	Low. No individuals have been observed, presumably because no suitable habitat exists in the monument. Soil may be too rocky. BLM will monitor for future immigration into monument.
New Mexican meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius luteus</i>	NM-T; FWS; BLM; FS R3	Identified as occurring in Sandoval & Rio Arriba counties. Subspecies inhabits narrow grass-forb-willow streamside riparian habitat along permanent waterways & wet meadows in river floodplains.	None. No suitable habitat.

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American marten	<i>Martes americana origenes</i>	NM-T, FS R3	Known to occur in Sandoval & Rio Arriba counties. Habitat includes spruce-fir forests & alpine habitat with an understory of fallen logs & stumps.	None. No suitable habitat.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>				
wrinkled marshsnail	<i>Stagnicola caperatus</i>	NM-E	Known from two isolated populations in wetlands in the Bitter Lake Nat'l Wetlands Reserve & Jemez Mountains.	None. No suitable habitat.
San Ysidro mealybug	<i>Distichlococcus fontanus</i>	NM-sn	Occurs only in a small area localized around San Ysidro (in Sandoval County).	None. No suitable habitat.
Socorro Mountain snail	<i>Oreohelix neomexicanus</i>	NM-sn	Occur in the vicinity of limestone cliffs in thick, moist litter derived mainly from fallen leaves of piñon pine ( <i>Pinus edulis</i> ), one-seeded juniper ( <i>Juniperus monosperma</i> ), & various shrubs.	None. No suitable habitat.
pearly checkerspot butterfly	<i>Charidryas acastus acastus</i>	FWS	A butterfly of the western U.S. east to Nebraska, & from Canada to Mexico. Has been identified as occurring in Sandoval County. Habitats include badlands near sagebrush scrub, piñon-juniper woodlands, & dry gulches. Caterpillar hosts include rabbitbrush ( <i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i> ) & aster ( <i>Machaeranthera</i> ) in the sunflower family ( <i>Asteraceae</i> ).	Low. Species could occur within suitable habitats in the monument. Habitat is marginal.

Note <sup>a</sup> Status: BLM—BLM sensitive; FC—Federal candidate. FE—Federally listed as threatened; FTwCH—Federally listed as threatened with critical habitat; FWS—U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service species of concern; NESL—Navajo Endangered Species List [Group 1—No longer occurs on the Navajo Nation; Group 2—Any species or subspecies in danger of being eliminated from all or a significant portion of its range on the Navajo Nation; Group 3—Any species or subspecies likely to become an endangered species, within the foreseeable future, throughout all or a significant portion of its range on the Navajo Nation; Group 4—Any species or subspecies for which the Navajo Fish & Wildlife Department (NF&WD) does not currently have sufficient information to support its being listed in Group 2 or Group 3, but has reason to consider it. The NF&WD will actively seek information on these species to determine if they warrant inclusion in a different group or removal from the list. Species in Group 4 have no legal protection under 17 NTC S 507.]; NM-E—State-listed as endangered in New Mexico; NM-s—State sensitive; NM-SL1—State Endangered List 1; NM-sn—State sensitive, & endemic; NM-T—State-listed as threatened in New Mexico; PE—Proposed to be listed as federally endangered; PET—Petitioned to be listed; PTP—Proposed to be listed as federally threatened; USFS—Forest Service sensitive.

#### NATIVE SPECIES APPARENTLY NO LONGER OCCURRING IN SANDOVAL COUNTY

shovelnose sturgeon—*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus* (extirpated from NM)  
American eel—*Anguilla rostrata* (extirpated from NM)  
gizzard shad—*Dorosoma cepedianum*  
Rio Grande bluntnose shiner—*Notropis simus simus* (extinct)  
gray redhorse—*Moxostoma congestum*

blue sucker—*Cycleptus elongatus*  
freshwater drum—*Aplodinotus grunniens* (extirpated from NM)  
gray wolf—*Canis lupus*  
grizzly bear—*Ursus arctos* (extirpated from NM)  
black-footed ferret—*Mustela nigripes* (extirpated from NM)